

REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application, of which claims 1 and 6 are independent. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Objection to the specification

The specification has been amended to reflect generic terminology and proper use of the names of corporate entities. No new matter has been added. The applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the objection to the specification.

Allowable subject matter

The applicants acknowledge the examiner's indication that claims 5 and 8 contain allowable subject matter.

35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention. In this regard, the examiner stated on page 2 of the Office Action that:

Claim 2 contains the trademark/trade names Viaccess, Conax, Cryptwork, Irdeto, and Nagravision. Where a trademark of trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

The applicant believes that the amendments to claim 2 overcome the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph rejection.

35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Lloyd (U.K. 2,337,901 A).

Claim 1, as amended, recites a satellite broadcasting receiver with “a signal receiver including a plurality of tuners for receiving multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals via multiple antennas, and outputting the digital satellite broadcasting signals” and “a signal output unit for demultiplexing multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals, demodulating the signals, and outputting audio and video signals, with a plurality of dedicated demultiplexers, demodulators, and output paths corresponding to each of the plurality of tuners.”

Lloyd is not understood to disclose or suggest the foregoing features of claim 1. Lloyd teaches a device for scrambling packets of data (pg. 1, lines 3-4). The Lloyd device accepts a single time-multiplexed data input stream with a single demultiplexer to provide up to two output streams for audio/visual programming on a television screen, video recorder or other type of recorder (pg. 1, lines 16-20; pg. 3, lines 10-16; p. 8, lines 21-30; p. 27, lines 35-37; p. 28, line 1; Figs. 2-4). Therefore, Lloyd does not teach a signal receiver including a plurality of tuners for receiving multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals each containing a plurality of programs. Moreover, while Lloyd discloses a preferred embodiment with two outputs, Lloyd does not teach a signal output unit with a plurality of dedicated demultiplexers, demodulators, and output paths corresponding to each of the plurality of tuners. Lloyd discloses a single demultiplexer for both outputs (pg. 3, lines 10-16; pg. 8, lines 21-30). For at least these reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Lloyd.

35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejections

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Chaney (U.S. 6,035,037).

Claim 1, as amended, recites a satellite broadcasting receiver with “a signal output unit for demultiplexing multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals, demodulating the signals, and outputting audio and video signals, with a plurality of dedicated demultiplexers, demodulators, and output paths corresponding to each of the plurality of tuners.”

Chaney is not understood to disclose or suggest the foregoing feature of claim 1. Chaney teaches a system that processes a plurality of video signals to produce a single signal suitable for producing a single displayed image that includes multiple image portions, such as a picture-in-picture or picture-outside-picture image in a television system (col 2, lines 48-55; col 5, lines 61-63; col 6, line 17-34; Fig. 1). It is clear that Chaney teaches a system where the plurality of video signals are passed through a multiplexer to create a single output (Fig. 1). Therefore, Chaney does not teach a signal output unit with a plurality of dedicated demultiplexers, demodulators, and output paths corresponding to each of the plurality of tuners. For at least this reason, claim 1 is patentable over Chaney. Claim 3 depends on claim 1 and is patentable for at least the same reason.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections

Lloyd in view of Christine et al.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lloyd in view of Christine et al. (U.S. 6,516,376, “Christine”).

Claim 4 depends on claim 1, and includes all the limitations of claim 1. Claim 1, as amended, recites a satellite broadcasting receiver with “a signal receiver for receiving multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals via multiple antennas, and outputting the digital satellite broadcasting signals” and “a signal output unit for demultiplexing multiple digital satellite

broadcasting signals, demodulating the signals, and outputting audio and video signals, with dedicated demultiplexers, demodulators, and output paths for each of the multiple digital satellite broadcasting signals.” On page 7 of the Office Action, the examiner primarily relies on Christine for its “use of a Phillips Inter Integrated-Circuit Control interface that is dedicated to the transmission and reception of command, status, messages and video data between a host and a video decoder.” The applicants submit that neither Lloyd nor Christine, alone or in combination, teach or make obvious the limitations of claim 4 which depend on claim 1. For at least this reason, claim 4 is patentable over Lloyd in view of Christine.

Lloyd in view of Cowe

Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lloyd in view of Cowe (U.S. 5,495,283).

Claim 6, as amended, recites a satellite broadcasting signal receiving method for “selecting multiple receiving channels of the digital satellite broadcasting signals according to a driving of the receiver,” “demultiplexing the corresponding broadcasting signal, decoding the signal and outputting the signal through that channel’s dedicated demultiplexer, decoder, and output path when the received broadcasting signal is that of a free broadcast,” and “descrambling the corresponding broadcasting signal, demultiplexing the descrambled broadcasting signal, decoding the same and outputting the signal through that channel’s dedicated demultiplexer, decoder, and output path when the received broadcasting signal is that of a paid broadcast.”

Lloyd has been discussed above. On pages 8 and 9, the examiner primarily relies on Cowe for its teaching the “method of sensing the presence of a video carrier signal on any one or more channels.” The applicants submit that neither Lloyd nor Cowe, alone or in combination,

teach or make obvious the method of amended claim 6. For at least this reason, claim 6 is patentable over Lloyd in view of Cowe. Claim 9 has been canceled in this Amendment, thus rendering the rejection moot.

Chaney in view of Cowe

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaney in view of Cowe.

Claim 6, as amended, recites a satellite broadcasting signal receiving method for “demultiplexing the corresponding broadcasting signal, decoding the signal and outputting the signal through that channel’s dedicated demultiplexer, decoder, and output path when the received broadcasting signal is that of a free broadcast,” and “descrambling the corresponding broadcasting signal, demultiplexing the descrambled broadcasting signal, decoding the same and outputting the signal through that channel’s dedicated demultiplexer, decoder, and output path when the received broadcasting signal is that of a paid broadcast.”

Chaney and Cowe have been discussed above. The applicants submit that neither Chaney nor Cowe, alone or in combination, teach or make obvious the method of amended claim 6. For at least this reason, claim 6 is patentable over Chaney in view of Cowe.

Chaney in view of Furuya et al.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaney in view of Furuya et al. (U.S. 5,886,891, “Furuya”).

Chaney has been discussed above. Claim 7 depends on claim 6, and includes all the limitations of claim 6. On page 11, the examiner relies on Furuya primarily for its teaching a “method for displaying a message, typically stating: “Insert a card” on a screen when an IC card

has not been mounted on the card-reader employed in the IRD.” The applicants submit that neither Chaney nor Furuya, alone or in combination, teach or make the method of claim 7, which includes all the limitations of claim 6. For at least this reason, claim 7 is patentable over Chaney in view of Furuya.

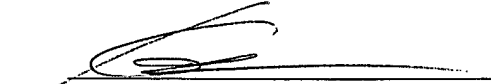
Conclusion

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed. The absence, however, of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

December 20, 2005
Date


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